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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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11/03/2003

Curtis Reese

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4185

22879

7590

11/14/2007

HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION

FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

WILLS, LAWRENCE E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2625

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/700,205	REESE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lawrence E. Wills	2625	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/26/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 13-21 and 25-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-12, 22-24 and 34-36 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 13-21 and 25-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)          | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### **Response to Arguments**

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 13-21, and 25-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-7, 13-19, and 25-31 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US Patent 6,952,280) in view of Cunnagin et al. (US Patent 6,490,049).

Regarding claim 1, Tanimoto '280 teaches a printer access control (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Fig.1) that is operable to: receive a request from a client computer for printing resource authorization (i.e. S12 in Fig.2); determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12) of the requesting client computer (i.e. S13 in Fig. 2); authorization indicative of one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11) available to client computers of the determined policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12); and authorize a print job (i.e. S13 Yes condition in Fig. 2) received from the client computer to be printed (i.e. S15 in Fig. 2) using one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11). However,

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Tanimoto'280 does not teach issue a security key to the client device or the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049) and the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job (i.e. stored as an encrypted data file in column 4, line 13).

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to grant authorization in the form of security keys to a designated client. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Tanimoto'280 teaches granting full printing resource authorization (i.e. S26 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 Yes in Fig. 4) and granting limited printing resource authorization (i.e. S27 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 No and S25 No in Fig. 4). Tanimoto'280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key

must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to determine if a client has full or limited authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

Regarding claim 3, Tanimoto'280 teaches issuing a security that is indicative of granting greater printing resource authorization to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13 Yes condition to S15 in Fig.2) than to client computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13/S14 both No condition to S16 in Fig.2). Tanimoto'280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to allow greater authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with

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Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

Regarding claim 4, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes the printing resource comprises color printing (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 5, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes printing print jobs over a specified page limit (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 6, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include specific print media, specific print media comprising at least one of letterhead, check stock, glossy paper, and transparencies (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 7, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include at least one of a maximum cost per page, maximum cost per period of time, and maximum pages per period of time (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 13, Tanimoto'280 teaches a printer that is operable to: receive a request from a client computer for printing resource authorization (i.e. S12 in Fig.2); determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12) of the requesting client computer (i.e. S13 in Fig. 2); authorization indicative of one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11) available to client computers of the determined policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12); and authorize a print job (i.e. S13 Yes condition in Fig. 2) received from the client computer to be printed (i.e. S15 in Fig. 2) using one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11). However, Tanimoto'280 does not teach issue a security key to the client device or the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049) and the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job (i.e. stored as an encrypted data file in column 4, line 13).

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to grant authorization in the form of security keys to a designated client. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1,

line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 13.

Regarding claim 14, Tanimoto'280 teaches granting full printing resource authorization (i.e. S26 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 Yes in Fig. 4) and granting limited printing resource authorization (i.e. S27 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 No and S25 No in Fig. 4). Tanimoto'280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to determine if a client has full or limited authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 14.

Regarding claim 15, Tanimoto'280 teaches issuing a security that is indicative of granting greater printing resource authorization to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13 Yes condition to S15 in Fig.2) than to client



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computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13/S14 both No condition to S16 in Fig.2). Tanimoto'280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to allow greater authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 15.

Regarding claim 16, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes the printing resource comprises color printing (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 17, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes printing print jobs over a specified page limit (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

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Regarding claim 18, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include specific print media, specific print media comprising at least one of letterhead, check stock, glossy paper, and transparencies (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 19, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include at least one of a maximum cost per page, maximum cost per period of time, and maximum pages per period of time (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 25, Tanimoto'280 teaches machine-readable medium with instructions stored thereon, the instructions when executed on a computerized system operable to cause the system to: receive a request from a client computer for printing resource authorization (i.e. S12 in Fig.2); determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12) of the requesting client computer (i.e. S13 in Fig. 2); authorization indicative of one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11) available to client computers of the determined policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in column 2, line 12); and authorize a print job (i.e. S13 Yes condition in Fig. 2) received from the client computer to be printed (i.e. S15 in Fig. 2) using one or more printer resources (particular paper supply means in column 2, line 11). However, Tanimoto'280 does not teach issue a security key to the

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client device or the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, "issue a security key to the client device" is an inherent feature of Cunnagin'049) and the issued security key used by the client computer to encrypt the print job (i.e. stored as an encrypted data file in column 4, line 13).

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to grant authorization in the form of security keys to a designated client. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 with Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25.

Regarding claim 26, Tanimoto'280 teaches granting full printing resource authorization (i.e. S26 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 Yes in Fig. 4) and granting limited printing resource authorization (i.e. S27 in Fig. 4) to client computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S24 No and S25 No in Fig. 4). Tanimoto'280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin'049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key

must be issued to the client. In view of this, “issue a security key to the client device” is an inherent feature of Cunnagin’049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to determine if a client has full or limited authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin’049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin’049 with Tanimoto’280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 26.

Regarding claim 27, Tanimoto’280 teaches issuing a security that is indicative of granting greater printing resource authorization to client computers that are members of a predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13 Yes condition to S15 in Fig.2) than to client computers that are not members of the predetermined policy domain (i.e. S13/S14 both No condition to S16 in Fig.2). Tanimoto’280 fails to teach the issuing of a security key.

Cunnagin’049 teaches issue a security key to the client device (i.e. as shown in Fig. 1, the access control key is requested by the printer in Step 52. Thus, the security key must be issued to the client. In view of this, “issue a security key to the client device” is an inherent feature of Cunnagin’049)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use a security key to allow greater authorization to a printing resource. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin’049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin’049 with

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Tanimoto'280 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 27.

Regarding claim 28, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes the printing resource comprises color printing (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 29, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one printer resource includes printing print jobs over a specified page limit (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 30, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include specific print media, specific print media comprising at least one of letterhead, check stock, glossy paper, and transparencies (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

Regarding claim 31, Tanimoto'280 in combination with Cunnagin'049 teaches one or more printer resources include at least one of a maximum cost per page, maximum cost per period of time, and maximum pages per period of time (i.e. the consumable supply may be selectively chosen as corresponding to ink, toner, paper, or time in Cunnagin'049 column 3, line 41).

4. Claims 8, 9, 20, 21, 32, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanimoto (US Patent 6,952,280) in view of Cunnagin et al. (US Patent 6,490,049) as applied to claims 1, 13, and 25 above, and in further view of Kuroyanagi (US Patent 6,545,767).

Regarding claim 8, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280 column 2, line 12), but fails to teach wherein the policy domain comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses on a local area network.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches a policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses (i.e. IP address used as distinction code in column 3, line 45) on a local area network (i.e. number 400 in Fig. 1).

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use an IP addresses to determine the policy domain. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Regarding claim 9, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280 column 2, line 12), but fails to teach the policy domain comprises a predefined group of identifiable users.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches the policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined group of identifiable users (i.e. as shown in Fig. 6, each group has at least one user.)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to expand the policy domain into a group of users. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 9.

Regarding claim 20, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280 column 2, line 12), but fail to teach wherein the policy domain comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses on a local area network.

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Kuroyanagi'767 teaches a policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses (i.e. IP address used as distinction code in column 3, line 45) on a local area network (i.e. number 400 in Fig. 1).

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use an IP addresses to determine the policy domain. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 20.

Regarding claim 21, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280 column 2, line 12), but fails to teach the policy domain comprises a predefined group of identifiable users.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches the policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined group of identifiable users (i.e. as shown in Fig. 6, each group has at least one user.)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to expand the policy domain into a group of users. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48).



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Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 21.

Regarding claim 32, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280 column 2, line 12), but fails to teach wherein the policy domain comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses on a local area network.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches a policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined portion of network node addresses (i.e. IP address used as distinction code in column 3, line 45) on a local area network (i.e. number 400 in Fig. 1) .

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use an IP addresses to determine the policy domain. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 32.

Regarding claim 33, Tanimoto'280 in view of Cunnagin'049 teach the printer access control module (i.e. designating unit in column 3, line 9; number 3 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) within a printer (number 2 in Tanimoto'280 Fig.1) that is operable to determine the policy domain (designated clients or designated jobs, in Tanimoto'280

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column 2, line 12), but fails to teach the policy domain comprises a predefined group of identifiable users.

Kuroyanagi'767 teaches the policy domain (i.e. Group ID in Fig. 5 and 6) comprises a predefined group of identifiable users (i.e. as shown in Fig. 6, each group has at least one user.)

At the time when the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to expand the policy domain into a group of users. The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to allow controlled access to selected features and/or (sub) systems of the printer. (Cunnagin'049, column 1, line 48). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cunnagin'049 and Tanimoto'280 with Kuroyanagi'767 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 33.

### ***Conclusion***

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

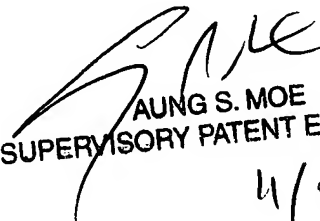
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lawrence E. Wills whose telephone number is 571-270-3145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30 AM - 4:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on 571-272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LEW  
November 2, 2007

  
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4/9/07